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PSB D-34  
Annex A  
October 30, 1952

THE FOREIGN INFORMATION PROGRAM

(Prepared by the Department of State)

(Quarterly Status Report, June 30, 1952 to September 30, 1952)

1. The tasks of the foreign information and educational exchange program of the Department of State, carried on by the International Information Administration, continued to be those set forth in Annex V to NSC 114/2, in order of priority as follows:

(i) "The first task is to multiply and to intensify psychological deterrents to aggression by Soviet Communism, whether in the form of outright action by the armed forces of the Soviet Union, of Communist China or of the satellites of the Soviet Union, or in the form of the subversion of existing free governments by civil forces acting on behalf of Soviet Communism."

(ii) "The second task is to intensify and to accelerate the growth of confidence in and among the peoples and the governments of the free world, especially in Western Europe, including Western Germany, in their capability successfully to deter aggression of Soviet Communism or to defeat it should it nonetheless occur and to inspire concrete international, national and individual action accordingly."

(iii) "The third task is to combat, particularly in the Near and Middle East and South and Southeast Asia, extremist tendencies threatening the undermining of the cohesion and the stability of the free world and the withdrawal of governments and peoples into neutralism."

(iv) "The fourth task is to maintain among the peoples held captive by Soviet Communism, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, hope of ultimate liberation and identification with the free world and to nourish, without provoking premature action, a popular spirit disposed to timely resistance to regimes now in power."

(v) "The fifth task is to maintain among peoples and governments traditionally linked with the United States, particularly in Latin America, a continued recognition of mutual interdependence and to promote national and individual action accordingly."

2. During the period June 30, 1952 to September 30, 1952, the following actions were taken, in accordance with plans for every country and with special plans as noted, to intensify psychological deterrents to aggression and subversion by Soviet Communism:

(a) The growing strength and unity of the free world continued to be projected to the peoples and the governments of nations dominated by Soviet Communism. This involved substantive action

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soberly to exploit particularly

- (i) The development and the maintenance of defensive military strength on the part of the free world, as demonstrated by Operation Mainbrace, maneuvers on the continent of Europe, the ANZUS Conference, and the continuing successful resistance to aggression and subversion in Korea, Indochina and Malaya. (IA-PO-2-ANZUS)
  - (ii) The development of new weapons by the United States and other free nations, particularly tactical atomic weapons by the United States and the explosion of an atomic bomb by the United Kingdom.
  - (iii) The diplomatic, economic, cultural and other supporting actions given to the people of West Berlin in order that they might the more strongly resist the harassing tactics of Soviet Communists.
  - (iv) The conclusion of the contractual agreements with the German Federal Republic and its planned inclusion in the European Defense Community.
  - (v) The exposure in the joint replies of the United States, the United Kingdom and France of the deceitful nature of the proposals of the USSR concerning the unification of Germany.
- (b) The friendly disposition and the peaceful intentions of the United States were concurrently projected. This involved substantive action to exploit particularly
- (i) The continuing efforts of the United States to promote the balanced reduction and limitation of armed forces in the Disarmament Commission of the United Nations.
  - (ii) The patient efforts of the United Nations Command to reach an armistice in Korea and the justice of its refusal to repatriate prisoners of war.
  - (iii) The manifest absurdity and the malign purpose of propaganda designed to arouse hatred of the United States, particularly charges that its forces engaged in bacteriological warfare in Korea.
- (c) Aggravation of the internal weaknesses of Soviet Communism continued to be sought. This involved substantive action to exploit particularly
- (i) The strengthening of the tyranny of the Kremlin over the people of the USSR implied in the plans for the Communist Party Congress. (IA-PO-53-20, Interim Guidance re Nineteenth Communist Party Congress)

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- (ii) The renewed purges of party leaders both in the satellites and in France and Italy. (IA-PO-53-17, Italy, 1953)
  - (iii) The implication of the refusal of large numbers of Chinese captured in Korea voluntarily to return to China. (IA-PO-7, Use of Prisoners of War in Propaganda)
  - (iv) The continuing support by the United States of the United Nations as an instrumentality for the adjustment of differences and the relaxation of tensions among nations and the rehabilitation of victims of aggression. (IA-PO-53-16, Rehabilitation of the Republic of Korea)
  - (v) The unsoundness of the fundamental communist economic thesis that the capitalist world is now entering a period of economic crisis which will ultimately and inevitably lead to its collapse.
- (d) Particularly in areas not under the domination of the Kremlin, efforts continued to expose the myths surrounding and inspired by Soviet Communism and minimizing fears of fifth columns acting on its behalf. This involved substantive action to exploit particularly
- (i) The schisms within local communist parties, especially the plight of Marty and Tillon in France.
  - (ii) Through indigenous channels the fellow-travelling tendencies of the authors of the report of the International Scientific Commission on bacteriological warfare. (IA-PO-4, International Red Cross Conference in Toronto)
  - (iii) Through calculated silence, the insignificance of the impending peace conferences in Peiping and Vienna. (IA-PO-Asia Peace Conference, September, 1952)
  - (iv) The proceedings of the Ad Hoc Committee on Forced Labor of the Economic and Social Council of the UN in a "Red Book" on forced labor. (IA-PO-53-20-Forced Labor: UN Hearings, October 14, 1952)
  - (v) The refusal of the USSR to join in further efforts to negotiate a treaty concerning Austria.
  - (vi) Among Chinese overseas, the nature of the regime now in power in China and its threat to freedom in Asia.

3. The following actions were taken to accelerate the growth of confidence of the free world in its capability to deter aggression or to defeat it should it nonetheless occur.

- (a) Convincing the peoples and the governments of the free world of the need and the possibility of building ready military capabilities as a deterrent to war and of the progress made in achieving them. This involved substantive action to exploit particularly

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- (i) The developing military strength of the free world as revealed in Operation Mainbrace and other maneuvers in Europe, with emphasis on the contribution and participation of the Europeans, in the continuing successful resistance to aggression and subversion in the Far East, in the development of new weapons and new techniques by nations of the free world.
  - (ii) A balanced understanding of the problems created regarding the pace of rearmament by the domestic economic pressures and the reduction of economic and military assistance on the part of the United States.
  - (iii) The interest of nations in the Near and Middle East, particularly the Arab States, in mutual defense arrangements.
  - (iv) The interest of the Philippines and Japan in developing indigenous defense capabilities.
- (b) Encouraging the peoples and the governments of Europe in the development of common institutions for mutual welfare and defense. This involved substantive action to exploit particularly, largely through indigenous means
- (i) The establishment of the European Coal and Steel Authority.
  - (ii) Developments within the Council of Europe.
  - (iii) The need to proceed rapidly with the ratification of the contractual agreements with Germany and the protocols establishing the European Defense Community. (IA-FO-53-14, EDC and European Integration)
- (c) The maintenance of confidence in the peaceful intentions, the consistent policies and the reliable leadership of the United States. This involved substantive action to exploit particularly
- (i) A balanced understanding of developments, especially affecting foreign policy, growing out of the presidential election, with a view particularly to encouraging confidence in the continuity of basic policy regardless of the outcome. (IA-FO-1, The Presidential Campaign)
  - (ii) The patience and the reasonableness of the United States in its role of agent of the United Nations with regard to negotiating an armistice and limiting hostilities in Korea.
  - (iii) The motives animating the United States when, as with the United Kingdom concerning Iran and with France concerning North Africa, the United States has undertaken to follow policies differing from theirs. (IA-FO-5, Self-Determination)

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(iv) The cultural maturity of the United States as an indication of the depth of its perceptions and the sophistication of its people, for example, the tour of "Porgy and Bess," the participation of artists representing the United States in the conference of Venice sponsored by UNESCO and the presentation of typical musical compositions, ballets and performances at the Congress for Cultural Freedoms in Paris.

(v) The development by the United States in the Disarmament Commission of the United Nations of a comprehensive program for the balanced reduction and limitation of arms and armed forces,

(vi) The readiness of the United States, together with the United Kingdom and France, to discuss the unification of Germany with the USSR on suitable terms,

(vii) The dangers of neutralism as a means of safeguarding individual liberty and freedom.

(viii) The interests of indigenous groups understanding of and sympathetic with the objectives of the United States.

4. The following actions were taken to combat, particularly in the Near and Middle East, tendencies nationalistic and religious threatening to undermine the stability and the cohesion of the free world. This involved substantive actions to exploit particularly

(a) The respect of the people and the government of the United States for the religion and the culture of the peoples of the Middle East, as demonstrated primarily by the readiness of the United States Air Force to carry thousands of pilgrims to Mecca who otherwise would have been stranded at Beirut and by the attentions shown to Feisal of Iraq during his visit to the United States. Exploitation of the airlift to Mecca has been left largely to indigenous mechanisms, but it is the subject of a pictorial pamphlet produced in Beirut, a film and a series of statements by members of the crews of the planes involved.

(b) Actions taken by the United States to promote a fair and reasonable settlement of the dispute between Iran and the United Kingdom over the nationalized properties of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

(c) The efforts of the United States to promote direct negotiations between France and the colonial peoples for the achievement of popular aspirations in Tunisia and Morocco.

(d) The encouragement given by the United States to reconciliation between Israel and the Arab States.

5. The following actions were taken to maintain, without provoking premature deeds, hope of ultimate liberation among peoples held captive by

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Soviet Communism. This involved substantive action, carried on almost entirely by the Voice of America and by RIAS in Berlin, to exploit particularly

- (a) The balanced interpretation of statements made in the course of the presidential campaign concerning the policy of the United States toward the satellites of Eastern Europe.
- (b) Interpretation of the significance of the Nineteenth Communist Party Congress.
- (c) Exposure of the campaign of hatred against the United States.
- (d) The manifest impracticality of the proposals of the USSR concerning the unification of Germany.
- (e) Portrayal of the Sino-Soviet meetings in Moscow in a light calculated to raise doubts in the minds of Chinese on the mainland as to the motives of the Peiping regime in their dealings with the USSR.

6. The following actions were taken to maintain among peoples traditionally linked with the United States, particularly in Latin America, a continued recognition of mutual interests. This involved substantive action

(a) To foster Latin American association with U.S. objectives and policy especially through exploitation of

(i) The visit of the Secretary of State to Brazil.

(ii) The conversion of Puerto Rico to Commonwealth status.

(iii) The performance of Puerto Rican and Colombian troops in Korea.

(b) To interpret the position of the United States with regard to issues involved in Latin American nationalism, including nationalization of resources (PO-53-10, Alleged International Oil Cartel, PO-53-5, Self-Determination, and continuous information guidance on Ecuadoran, Bolivian and Chilean elections, on U.S. tin and copper purchasing policy, etc.)

To develop attitudes and methods for meeting the anti-U.S. propaganda of the Argentine Government (Circular instruction of August 26, 1952, and PO-53-13).

(c) To demonstrate the dangers to Latin America of Soviet Communism. This involved

(i) Successful conclusion of the special project in Panama initiated in fiscal 1952.

(ii) Preparation of special programming to meet the deteriorated political situation in Chile.

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- (iii) Stimulation of awareness in Latin American countries of the Communist danger in Guatemala.
- (iv) Encouragement of intellectual movements in defense of Western value (Circular airgram, September 30, 1952).
- (v) Counteraction of the Communist BW campaign in Latin America (Circular instruction, September 17, 1952).
- (vi) Counteraction of propaganda in Latin America related to the Peiping "Peace" Conference (IA Special Instruction, August 18, 1952 and Latin American Supplement).

7. The following actions of an operational nature were taken in support of the actions listed above.

(a) Administrative.

- (i) Approval was given to a staff study providing for the establishment of the IIA European Regional Service Staff, whose purpose is to provide USIS missions in Europe and elsewhere, especially Greece and Turkey, with materials originating in Europe, to provide advice as to the effective utilization of media and to cooperate with Office of Information of the Special Representative in Europe in servicing US information offices in Europe.
- (ii) Approval was given to a staff study providing for the establishment of the IIA Near East Regional Service Center in Beirut. Authorization has been given for the shipment of equipment and the assignment of personnel to the Center.
- (iii) The Department of State has under executive order assumed from the Mutual Security Agency responsibility for administering the Information Media Guaranties.

(b) Policy Formulation.

On July 10, 1952, the Current Information Policy Staff, Office of the Assistant Administrator for Policies and Plans, inaugurated a new series of information policy guidance known as Information Guidance Bulletins. The great majority are transmitted by telegram to posts having an interest in the subject matter. As of September 30, 1952, 114 Bulletins had been issued.

(c) Evaluation.

Evaluation studies completed include detailed studies of problems in Turkey and Iran, of the placement of USIS materials in foreign newspapers, of the use of the USIS transcriptions on

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foreign broadcasting systems, of non-theatrical film distribution in foreign countries and of key words in propaganda of the United States and the free world.

(d) International Press Service.

On August 11, 1952, responsibility for the preparation of the four regional editions of the Wireless Bulletins was assumed by the Regional Branches of the International Press Service.

(e) International Broadcasting Service.

(i) The ship-borne transmitter, the Courier, on September 7, 1952 began operations at Rhodes. Programs in nine languages --Turkish, Persian, Hebrew, Arabic, English, Armenian, Georgian, Azerbaijani and Tartar--are broadcast in short and medium wave lengths during a period of 5-3/4 hours daily. Monitoring reports thus far available indicate excellent reception.

(ii) A fifteen minute broadcast in Tartar was inaugurated at the local programming center at Munich on September 21, 1952.

(iii) A study of the transmitters located in the United States was made by Booz, Allen and Hamilton with a view to providing a stronger short-wave signal to relay bases overseas.

(iv) Alfred Hammond Morton assumed charge of the International Broadcasting Service with the title of Deputy Administrator of the International Information Administration.

(f) Information Center Service.

Franklin Publications, Inc., a private corporation formed by a group of publishers and private interests, was formed in July to undertake, on behalf of foundations and universities as well as the Government, the publication and distribution of noteworthy American books in translation in foreign countries. The first efforts will be made in the Arab States. The sum of \$500,000 has been made available to it by the Department of State.

(g) International Motion Picture Service.

(i) A film showing the participation of the individual voter in the process of choosing presidential candidates has been completed and distributed. Another showing his participation in the election of a President is scheduled for completion immediately after the election.

(ii) The first conference of film officers, involving representatives from posts in the Near and Middle East, was held on Cyprus from August 11 to August 15, 1952, with the purpose of determining how films could be produced with sharper focus on local problems.

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## (h) International Educational Exchange Service.

A tendency has been noted on the part of certain foreign governments to undertake unilateral control of the selection of their citizens who may be offered exchange grants by the United States and other governments. The trend appears to be motivated by (1) the heightened nationalism common to Asian states since the war, and (2) a desire to control closely any exchanges that might occur with the Soviet Union and Communist China and at the same time not to make it appear that these governments are being singled out in any way. The Burmese Government has made formal representation in this matter to the United States Government, exempting only the Fulbright program, since it is founded on a formal agreement between the governments. The Department has taken the position that even at the cost of a temporary cessation of exchanges with Burma, the principle must be maintained that this government has final responsibility for selecting grantees financed through congressional appropriations. While Burma is the clearest case in point at the moment, similar situations have developed in Indonesia and in Syria and are nascent throughout most of Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

## (i) Cooperation with Private Enterprise.

Projects are under way with various private agencies, social, commercial and philanthropic, to provide foreign groups with books and magazines, to assist Americans travelling abroad, to provide radio facilities to underdeveloped areas, to project a balanced picture of Wall Street, to promote the exchange of persons and to develop bi-national community relationships.

## (j) Cooperation with Other Governmental Agencies.

Integration of Information activities of the International Information Administration and the Mutual Security Administration in other countries has taken place in the United Kingdom, Denmark, Austria, Germany, The Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey. Integration had already taken place in Iceland, Switzerland and Trieste.

## (k) Cooperation with Other Governments.

(i) Bi-national committees to promote the ready acceptance by local populations of troops of the United States established on their soil have been formally established in France, the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy and Iceland. Similar committees are functioning on an informal basis in Libya and Morocco.

(ii) Negotiations are under way for limited cooperation in foreign information activities with the government of Australia. Cooperation would chiefly concern broadcasts to Southeast Asia.

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(1) Electromagnetic Warfare,

No significant change took place in the overall level of Soviet jamming, although minor changes took place from time to time in the application of the jamming mechanism to the various language broadcasts.

Sufficient information has been received through governmental intelligence sources to warrant the conclusion that the Soviets have in the process of construction, probably in the final states, somewhere between eight and twelve high powered transmitters either designed for or capable of jamming in the medium frequency and low frequency bands. These are generally distributed around the European periphery of the Iron Curtain. An East German intelligence source heretofore found to be reliable, reports the establishment within the government structure of East Germany of an office for radio warfare. A powerful East Zone broadcasting station moved on to the frequency used by the Armed Forces Network in Berlin. Whether this was intended as a deliberate interference measure, or whether it represented a Soviet need for a frequency is not now known.

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